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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1918.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
BRITISH POST-WAR TRADE.

LONDON, December 23.
A report has just been issued by an important committee (under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Vassar Smith, the new chairman of Lloyd's) which was appointed in 1917 to enquire concerning the provision of financial facilities for post-war trade. The committee thinks that existing institutions with certain extensions ought to be able to provide sufficient facilities without State intervention. It emphasises that an early return to an effective gold standard is the only proper check on undue expansion of credit, and recommends the cessation of State borrowing as early as possible, all available money being required for financing commerce and industry.

The report incidentally makes an interesting suggestion in connection with profit-sharing. It says it would be a good thing if a portion of all new capital issues of preferential shares in industrial concerns, and giving good return, were reserved for work-people.

AUSTRALIA.

TRADE MARK LAW.

LONDON, December 23.
A message from Melbourne states that the Victoria Assembly has passed a Bill requiring that all goods be marked clearly with the name of the country of their origin. The Bill prevents German goods, after passing the Customs, being labelled "made in Australia." Goods improperly labelled are liable to forfeiture, also to substantial fines.

IN GERMANY.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, December 23.
Amsterdam reports a message from Berlin to the effect that the result of the elections should be known on January 25. The National Assembly is to meet the week following, and sit for at least eight weeks. The meeting place has not yet been fixed upon.

TOLD HOW TO VOTE.

General von Gontard, commander of the Fourteenth Baden Army Corps, has issued a proclamation declaring that the army's votes must be given to the Social Democrats and non-socialist parties which are united against the Spartacus party.

AERIAL FATALITY.

LONDON, December 24.
Paris reports that an aeroplane from Treves crashed down at Rouvres in the vicinity of Paris. Its British pilot was killed, and an American, General Rhodes, seriously injured.

PADEREWSKI.

LONDON, December 24.
Copenhagen reports that the famous pianist Paderewski has arrived on board the British cruiser "Concord" bound on a mission to Poland.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 27.
The Silver Market presents no feature requiring comment.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

SAFEGUARDS FOR FUTURE.
LONDON, December 23.
A Paris message says an Allied conference, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, will be held there early in 1919, with a view to establishing a basis for future aerial navigation. The principal subjects for discussion include means to prevent the evasion of Customs barriers, also the prevention of a rapid conversion of German postal or commercial aeroplanes into bombing machines. The conference's decisions will be embodied in the peace treaty with Germany and her ex-Allies.

ELECTION RETURNS.

LONDON, December 23.
London University.
Sir P. Magnus (C.U.) 2,810
Sidney Webb (Lab.) 2,141
A. Somerville (I.) 855
Sir W. Herringham (I.) 715
C. L. Norden (I.) 210
As there is only one seat, the sitting member gets it.
National University, Ireland.—
Prof. MacNeill (S.F.) 1,644
Mr. Conway (N.) 815

BIG SHIPPING DEAL.

LONDON, December 24.
From New York the news is confirmed that the Government has secured the British assets in the International Mercantile Marine, including the White Star Line and the Cunard Line, at a price of £25,750,000.

TO-DAY'S CABLES

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
XMAS IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 24.
The Christmas rush exceeded all expectations. Markets were stormed by crowds. Turkeys were unobtainable. Pathways in the shopping districts of the West End were impassable. Restaurants and tea-shops were obliged to close their doors.

HOLLAND'S REVOLUTION.

LONDON, December 24.
Amsterdam reports that the Dutch Premier, interviewed by Reuter, declared the revolutionary movement in Holland to be dead; but it was impossible to say it would not be resurrected.

BESARABIA JOINS RUMANIA.

LONDON, December 24.
A message to Paris from Jassy says the Besarabian National Council has now voted in favour of definite union, without reservation, with Rumania.

LITHUANIA.

LONDON, December 24.
Copenhagen reports that a Soviet Government has been established in Lithuania, with headquarters at Riga.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SENATOR LODGE AND PRESIDENT WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS.

WASHINGTON, December 23.
In the Senate, Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, advocated the postponement, until after the conclusion of peace, of the five of President Wilson's fourteen points, namely: the League of Nations, the freedom of the Seas, secret diplomacy, economic barriers, and reduction of armaments. He declared that to bring forward propositions not inseparably connected with the immediate and difficult task of making a binding peace with Germany might ruin all, by trying to do too much at once.

RUSSIA.

ALLEGED COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES SHOT.

COPENHAGEN, December 23rd.
A telegram from Riga states that the Bolsheviks shot 430 alleged counter-revolutionaries at Pskov.

INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTION NECESSARY TO SAVE RUSSIA.

COPENHAGEN, December 22nd.
The Danish Minister to Russia has arrived from Petrograd. He states that the Bolshevik Government fully understands that the only possibility of maintaining its existence lies in an international revolution. The Bolsheviks say that if the Entente occupies the Baltic provinces and Ukraine they will be able to revolutionise British troops, as they had revolutionised German troops. Their only fear is lest the Entente occupy Petrograd and Moscow.

The Minister states that thousands of disarmed Chinese soldiers have joined the Red Guards of Russia. A batch of Chinese troops, recently repatriated from Russia, included a number of trained revolutionary propagandists.

Immediate Allied intervention in Russia will not meet much resistance but resistance will be considerably increased in the Spring.

THE SPREAD OF BOLSHIEVISM.
The Danish Minister states that the Austrian Nadek established a school at Moscow, where agitators from all parts of the world are trained in order to spread Bolshevism in their own countries.

BOLSHIEVIST INVADERS OF ESTHONIA.
COPENHAGEN, December 22nd.
The Swedish Consul at Reval has arrived at Stockholm to ask for assistance against the Bolshevik invaders of Esthonia. The Swedish Foreign Minister declared that the Swedish would never allow the Swedish Army to leave Sweden.

The Consul is now asking the British Legation at Stockholm for assistance.

GERMAN EVACUATION OF REVAL.
The Swedish Foreign Minister declared that the Bigdan would never allow the Swedish Army to leave Sweden.

An Estonian communist, dated December 20th, states that there has been fighting against the Bolsheviks east of Dorpat.

The Bolsheviks occupied Walk Station. British squadron left Reval on December 20th.

An Amsterdam message from Berlin says that the Germans evacuated Reval. German troops fought the Bolsheviks near Sorny, Shitomir and Ekaterineslav.

A TOTAL OF OVER NINE MILLION.
COPENHAGEN, December 22nd.
A telegram from Petrograd states that the Russian losses in the war totalled 9,150,000 of which 1,700,000 were killed, 1,450,000 disabled, 3,600,000 wounded and 2,500,000 taken prisoner.

A GERMAN STORY.

AMSTERDAM, December 22nd.
The Koelnische Volkszeitung states that Admiral Sir David Beatty at the Naval Armistice negotiations did not ask for the surrender of Submarine 29 owing to its glorious record of torpedoing three British cruisers, but the German crew disingenuously gave up the submarine in order to earn the 500 marks promised to each man for bringing submarines to England.

MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, December 23rd.
A telegram from Mexico City states that the German Government has recalled Herr Von Eckhardt, German Minister to Mexico, to whom Herr Zimmermann sent a message on January 16th, 1917, proposing a German-Mexican alliance against the United States if the United States entered the war on the side of the Entente.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
MR. CHURCHILL'S FORECAST.

LONDON, December 23rd.
Mr. Winston Churchill made a detailed statement at a Conference of the Trades Unions' Advisory Committee and employers, outlining the measures taken to facilitate the turnover of industry from a war to a peace basis.
He said the stocks of war materials were approximately one thousand million sterling. They had to be carefully disposed of without dislocating normal industries. The Headquarters Staff of the Ministry on November 11th exceeded 20,000 of whom between 4,000 and 8,000 would be released by January 1st. The munition inspection staff exceeded 70,000 of whom 85 per cent. were women. Already 25,000 inspectors had been released.
In November the output was the highest ever reached. Sir Douglas Haig's artillery in 15 successive days discharged over 15,000 tons of shells daily. During October the average production of filled shells was over 4,000 tons weekly. The army's unshakable confidence in the shells and guns was the best tribute to the efficiency of the output. By Xmas 230,000 persons will have left munitions production. Very large numbers were already being re-employed in peace work.

The change over in the steel trade was working most satisfactorily. The prices of steel had been fixed until May 1st. All restrictions on the purchase and manufacture of machine-tools had been removed. Large stocks of non-ferrous metals had already been placed on the market and supplies of numerous other controlled materials had been released.
The relaxation of Government control was proceeding daily. Priority classifications for manufacture had been abolished. Measures were being taken to develop alternative production during the transition period and in connection with these the Dominions had been invited to place orders through the Ministry at advantageous terms. The railway executive had ordered 1,000 locomotives and 40,000 wagons and there would be large orders for Government housing schemes. The widest steps were being taken to adapt munition works for the manufacture of articles of commercial use.
Mr. Churchill, in conclusion, forecasted in a very few months that the great industries would have resumed their natural activity. He said there ought to be period of great activity following the transitional period.

SHIPPING SITUATION EASIER.

LONDON, December 23rd.
The Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph P. Macdonald, in the course of an interview, stated that the shipping situation was already much easier. Ships were being placed on trade routes which had been neglected during the war. He forecasted the speedy abolition of Government control in its present form.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LONDON VISIT.

LONDON, December 22nd.
President and Mrs. Wilson will arrive at Dover on December 28th and will be received by the Duke of Connaught. They will entrain at Charing Cross where Their Majesties will welcome them, and drive to Buckingham Palace. The route will be lined with troops.

They will dine privately with Their Majesties.

President Wilson meets the members of the Cabinet on the morning and afternoon of December 22nd. There will be a state banquet at the Palace in the evening.

He receives an address of welcome to the City on December 23rd and will be accompanied by the Government in the evening.

He visits Carlisle, the birthplace of his mother, on December 29th, receives the Freedom of the City of Manchester the next day, and leaves England on December 31st.

PRESIDENT WILSON INVITED TO IRELAND.
LONDON, December 22nd.
Meetings at Dublin, Limerick and other large Irish towns passed resolutions inviting President Wilson to visit Ireland.

VIENNA THREATENED WITH STARVATION.
VIENNA, December 23rd.
The Chiefs of the British Red Cross in Austria have decided that unless food is sent to Vienna immediately at least 200,000 will die of starvation. The people are already dying like flies.

IN GERMANY.

THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

AMSTERDAM, December 23rd.
A message from Berlin states that the Conference at Berlin on the Empire's new constitution, in which the Secretary of State for the Interior and the Austrian Minister participated, agreed that the elected President shall be the head of the Imperial Government with powers midway between those of the President of the United States and the King of England.

The President will form his Cabinet on Parliamentary principles. The Cabinet will be assisted by a Statens Råd consisting of representatives of the federal republics, corresponding to the American Senate. The Statens Råd, however, will not interfere with the independence of the Federal Republics which will name their 14 or 15 members.

GLORIFIES THE GERMAN ARMY.
A telegram from Cassel states that General Hindenburg in a Christmas proclamation glorifies the German Army and denounces the "petty revenge" of the depriving of officers of their insignia of rank and their arms, by the destructive and disruptive elements.

(Continued on Page 10.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

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Telephone 2347.

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Jewellers, Diamond Merchants, etc.

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A Large Assortment of—

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THE IDEAL TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING STORES.

DISINFECTANT.

IZAL
(A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.)

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"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 30th December, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—
A quantity of Bedding, &c.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1918.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), ON

TUESDAY,
the 31st December, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINES, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:—
HOUSEHOLD LINES—Single and Double Plain and Embroidered Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.
DRAWN WORK—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 34 in. A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.
(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1918.

(For account of the concerned.)

TUESDAY,
the 31st December, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
As follows:—
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new) Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Tea Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.
Also
One 12-Bore Hammer Gun by Army and Navy Store, London, in good condition, Lady's Bicycle (new).
And
Large Ice Chest suitable for a Hotel.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

(For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY,
the 31st December, 1918, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.
Several Cabin Trunks, Suit Cases, &c.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 27, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
the 27th and 28th January, 1919, at 10 a.m., each day at H.M. NAVAL YARD, and at the Kowloon Depot, respectively.

OLD AND SURPLUS
Naval and Victualling Stores,
Comprising:—
OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—One Steam Cutter, 28 feet, Hull only, Various Ship and Boat Fittings, Fan Engines, Shipping Nets, Bamboo Poles, Canvas Hoops, Coir Hawseers, Pepper-stuff, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Boots, Oars, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Furniture, Electric Cable, Old Steel Wire, Rope and Hawseers, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Olive Oil, Firewood, &c.
OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Transport, Bedding, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Cooperage Articles, Oak Staves, &c., &c.
The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on Wednesday, January 28th, about 11 a.m.
Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the Catalogues.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION
THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MacDONALD & Co. to sell by Public Auction, at their premises Hung-hom, commencing **FRIDAY, 10th January 1919,** at 10 a.m., continuing on **MONDAY, 13th January,** at 10 a.m. **The whole of Valuable Plant, &c., &c.** contained thereon.

Large Galvanized Iron Building, Stock and Machine Tools, comprising:—
Lathes, Planing Machine, Screw Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drying Machines, Cold Sawing Machine, Weighing Machines, Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower, Test Pump, Engines and shafting, Sundry Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist Drill, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Block, Pipe Vices, Coppersmith's Tools, Emergency Coppola, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps, Helms and dresses (New and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel, Joists, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Piping and fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Maniz and Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tacks, &c.
Also
One large galvanized Iron Building (wood framing)
One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing)
One Steel Boat 22 by 5'9" by 3 feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.
And
One 3 H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's catalogue.
The machinery will be put up for auction on **FRIDAY, 10th January,** at 10 a.m.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 23rd, 1918.

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELL (Eighteen Stops)
With Sixty-one Rolls of Music.
In very good condition. Inspecting orders and further particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE
SALESMAN 109 The Park, Six C. Rooms, Green Tennis Court, immediate possession.
Apply
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1918.

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ST. Andrew's War Bond
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WAR BOND TICKETS
\$5 A TICKET \$5
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to:
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JAPAN-CHINA TRADE.

The Japan-China trade still maintains its trend in favour of China, according to returns published by the Japanese Finance Department on December 11, for the closing ten days of November. In exports a big decrease is scored while imports from China are much bigger, thus there ensues a somewhat big balance in favour of imports from China.

The exports of the last ten days of last month were valued at Yen 13,311,000. This declining tendency in exports from Japan to China has been only recently evidenced as the result of China's own bad condition occasioned by the long struggle between the North and the South, and Japan's maintenance of high prices for all commodities China is buying. Now this adverse tendency is augmented further by the precariousness of business conditions in Japan, which is causing Chinese to be cautious and to wait. Only in shipments to Manchuria is a slight increase recorded as shown below:

	Nov. 21 to 30, 1918.	Nov. 21 to 30, 1917.
Manchuria	Yen 1,444,000	Yen 920,000
N. China	5,643,000	6,132,000
O. China	6,814,000	9,076,000
S. China	11,007	18,000
Total	13,311,000	16,136,000

In imports a big increase of Yen 10,102,000 is recorded, the total value being Yen 14,989,000. Largely this big gain in favour of China has occurred on account of Japan's purchases of raw materials in the Yanketsu provinces to make good the shortage in materials as occasioned by the reckless encouragement of exports under the guidance of the Government, and also of the embargoes proclaimed by the different countries in the West. The following table gives particulars:

	Nov. 21 to 30, 1918.	Nov. 21 to 30, 1917.
Manchuria	Yen 480,000	Yen 300,000
N. China	3,473,000	827,000
O. China	10,234,000	3,448,800
S. China	391,000	173,000
Total	14,898,000	4,748,800

The big deficit in favour of China is up to Yen 1,587,000, whereas at the same time last year the balance by Yen 11,460,000 in favour of Japan. The balance was indeed, almost always in favour of Japan before the war. Even during the past few ten day periods the reverse has turned. It is quite noteworthy that China and America, Japan's two biggest buyers, have turned sellers now on account of the Japanese Government encouragement of the export trade and the accumulation of bullion.

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The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

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PLEASANT TO TAKE.
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

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SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

PRIMO

Points of view may differ on the right course to take in waging war.

When it comes to discussing beverages, however, there are no two opinions. All agree that **PRIMO** is the right Beer to drink.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON
11, 13, Queen's Road, Central.

BEER

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OPENING OF RUGBY SEASON.

The principal Rugby teams are all in the field, and are gradually shaking into form. The khaki sides, of course, will vary from week to week, as the services call the men back to a sterner game. But the Schools have had their first trials, and in a short time their lines will be stabilized for the season.

George Watson's was one of the first to open the ball, playing "E.M.S." at Myreside and winning by 14 points to 8. They are in an advanced state of efficiency; the forwards are a solid looking lot with Bertram at their head, and the backs have speed and brains. Edinburgh Academy have six of last season's XV available; they are formidable behind, and useful, if not brilliant in the pack. Craighead could not hold them sufficiently, and the Academy came away with 14 points to 6. Heriot's had a ripping game with Inverleith, and showed well, though they did not take the honours. Glasgow High School had an easy win over Allan Glen's, who are rather light forward.

George Watson's were again in good fettle against Heriot's, J. R. Selby being prominent, and won easily. Loretto did very well to beat an Edinburgh University O.T.C. even by a single point; the students were quite as heavy forward and much swifter behind. R. M. Teuchter's clever spilling had a good deal to do with keeping the O.T.C.'s score down. Fettes (who also met a University side, but came off second best) shape towards a good side, at least until Christmas; as they lose four of their best men, including A. T. Lay, they are not likely to be in such form after the turn of the year. At present, however, they are a well-balanced lot forward, and are nicely served at half-back, and have a capital left wing at three-quarters.

In last Saturday's games Watson's found the Service XV of Edinburgh University too strong; their forwards were overweighted and their backs had difficulty in dealing with clever opponents. Merchiston won from the Gales coders, and Edinburgh Academy had a narrow majority over the Gordon Highlanders.

ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

Rangers are increasing their strong lead in the Competition for the Championship and the League Flag; their little chance of any of the other teams threatening their superiority. Celtic shaped fairly well at the beginning of the season, but they have fallen off, and the past fortnight has put them out of the running with their old rivals. They suffered particularly from Rangers, a 3 to nil defeat; indeed no other result was possible, the Celts are only a shadow of their former selves and the Rangers are almost at pre-war strength. Kilmarnock now takes the second place on the table, thanks to a draw with Celtic and a victory over Third Lanark. Greenock Morton has recently shown signs of cranking up, and received their first full from Motherwell. Among the more notable games were the romping success of Queen's Park over St. Mirren, and the surprise defeat of Hearts at Ayr. Heart of Mid-Lothian, 2; Ayr United, 3.

Clyde, 2; Hibernians, 1.
Rangers, 3; Dumbarton, 0.
Kilmarnock, 1; Celtic, 1.
Clydebank, 2; Airdrieonians, 2.
Falkirk, 3; Hamilton Academicals, 1.
Morton, 1; Third Lanark, 1.
Motherwell, 1; Partick Thistle, 1.
Queen's Park, 4; St. Mirren, 1.

Celtic, 0; Rangers, 3.
Partick Thistle, 0; Hamilton Academicals, 3.
Third Lanark, 3; Kilmarnock, 4.
Clydebank, 3; Falkirk, 2.
St. Mirren, 1; Clyde, 1.
Ayr, 2; Queen's Park, 0.
Motherwell, 3; Morton, 0.
Hibernian, 1; Hearts, 3.
Airdrieonians, 1; Dumbarton, 1.

P. W. L. D. P.
Rangers 9 9 0 0 18
Kilmarnock 10 6 1 3 15
Celtic 9 6 1 2 14
Morton 10 5 1 4 14
Clyde 10 5 1 3 13
Partick Thistle 10 5 2 3 13
Clydebank 10 4 1 4 12
Third Lanark 10 3 2 5 11
Hearts 10 4 4 2 10
Queen's Park 9 4 4 1 9
Motherwell 10 2 6 0 9
St. Mirren 10 2 6 0 9
Hamilton 10 2 6 0 9
Airdrieonians 10 1 6 3 6
Dumbarton 10 2 1 5 6
Ayr United 10 2 3 0 5
Kilbirnie 10 2 3 0 5
Hibernian 10 0 0 1 1

RUGBY.

Merchiston and Glenalmond opened the School Championship competition, the Osetle boys scored a decisive win. Glenalmond, were short of their side, exams coming in the way, but at the start they offered a stout defence to a strong attack. Then they broke down, and before the interval their line was crossed four times, by R. M. Nelson, A. C. Brown, and C. O. Mann (twice). The Perthshire boys then made a good effort, but in the last quarter the Merchiston boys asserted

themselves, and D. B. Cook, W. M. Lellan, and Nelson all scored tries.

Glenalmond's next Championship meeting, was between Edinburgh Academy and Loretto, which was particularly interesting, the two sides presenting some contrast in style. Loretto were inclined to adopt the traditional Scottish methods and rely upon their forwards; Edinburgh Academy favoured more open tactics. The Musselburgh XV, played with rare spirit and resolution, and in the end gained a narrow victory over opponents who were, in a different way, quite as clever exponents of the carrying code. The Loretto pack gave a fine exhibition of forward work, and were supported by Tencher, while the men in the rear tackled with such certainty that the Academy tactics were generally interrupted.

Glasgow Academy are in some respects better than last season. The forwards are fast and finished in their methods; they dribble carefully, and have quite the Academy "touch." Such weight as they possess they use to the best results, and make opportunities for their backs in a richer degree than is generally seen in school play. The half-backs are unselfish, and the three-quarters, if not mechanical, are accurate in giving and taking the ball.

Two of our strongest teams are connected with Edinburgh University. Their O.T.C.'s have A. A. Gray, of Glasgow Academy, and A. S. Officer, of Heriot's, among their backs. Merchiston, 27; Glenalmond, nil. Royal Engineers, 14; Glas. Univ., 11. Glas. Academy, 8; Glas. University O.T.C., 0.
Edin. Univ. O.T.C., 14; O.C.B. Gales, 0.
Edin. Univ. Service XV, 20; Edin. Academy, nil.
Loretto, 6; Craigmad, 3.
Gordon's, 14; Heriot's, 8.

Loretto, 8; Edinburgh Academy, 3.
Glas. Univ., 5; Glas. Academy, 3.
Heriot's, 10; Stewart's, 0.

ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

A levelling up has occurred in the League competition that is all for the benefit of the game. We could do with two or three more "accidents," and "surprises" at the top of the table. To Motherwell belongs the credit of putting the first step to Rangers' prominence; it was a case of halving the points, but any break in a series of victories works for better sports in the future. It was a great game, and the result was quite satisfactory on the play exhibited. Queen's Park had themselves to blame for their failure against Third Lanark; they began well and ought to have won, but, as generally happens, the professionals proved themselves better stayers than the amateurs. Clyde again had a full toll of points from Hearts; they took advantage of their opportunities, and the Edinburgh men missed all theirs. Celtic made no mistake at Dumbarton, the latter putting up a poor fight. Thistle accomplished a fine performance by winning decisively at Kilmarnock. Morton are not showing so well; after being 2 up at the interval, they allowed Clydebank to draw. Ayr again made a good appearance, things are looking up with them; the Saints just failed at Hamilton; and Hibernians recorded their first victory.

The main incidents in last Saturday's play were the heavy defeats of the Edinburgh clubs and the slight margins that gave Rangers and Celtic their victories. The Champions played up to their reputation in the first half, and it was a combination of good goal-keeping and evil fortune that kept their score down. They afterwards, however, lost form, and in the closing minutes came dangerously near to sharing the points. The Celtic forwards were very disappointing, and they showed poor spirit in only scoring once against St. Mirren. Ayr United owe much of their revival to Richardson; apparently a discharge from the Army does not always imply impaired vitality as a football player.

Rangers, 0; Motherwell, 0.
Queen's Park, 3; Third Lanark, 4.
Clyde, 4; Hearts, 2.
Kilmarnock, 0; Partick Thistle, 3.
Morton, 2; Clydebank, 2.
Dumbarton, 0; Celtic, 5.
Falkirk, 4; Ayr United, 4.
Hamilton, 3; St. Mirren, 2.
Hibs, 2; Airdrie, 1.
Third Lanark, 1; Rangers, 2.
Celtic, 1; St. Mirren, 0.
Partick Thistle, 2; Queen's Park, 1.
Clydebank, 3; Clyde, 1.
Airdrieonians, 1; Motherwell, 1.
Hearts, 1; Kilmarnock, 4.
Hamilton Academicals, 1; Morton, 1.
Ayr United, 5; Hibernians, 0.
Dumbarton, 1; Falkirk, 2.

UNNECESSARY WORDS.

WHY waste words and advertise points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most fastidious are satisfied when we state that it cures colds and coughs from any cause, and that it contains absolutely no narcotics or injurious substance. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ENGINEER EXAMS.

CAPT. MILROY AND THE BOARD OF TRADE PAPERS.

There is a reference in *Shipping and Engineering* of December 20 which does scant justice to the long and useful career of our old friend Captain Milroy. It occurs in an editorial dealing with the new papers for examination of masters and officers for competency certificates before the Board of Trade.

So long as February 8, 1903, nearly 16 years ago—the *China Mail* reviewed the Guide to these Marine Board Examinations then published by Captain A. Milroy. We spoke of it as the first of its kind in the Far East.

The new papers came into force here on December 9, nearly a year after their enforcement at Home. The old ones came into force in 1899. Test papers that include trigonometry, meteorology, and marine architecture, are said to be stiffer now than then, requiring knowledge not given in the older books. To enforce the new examinations in these circumstances is likely to arrest the qualification of many who have otherwise put in the necessary training for second officer.

The matter, says *Shipping and Engineering*, is rendered more difficult by the absence of a coach in Hongkong. Captain Milroy having been compelled, for reasons of health, to relinquish the coaching of candidates in which he has been so successful since the retirement of Mr. Clarke, the former coach, in 1899. For over nineteen years Captain Milroy has prepared candidates for examination in Hongkong and the remarkably small number of failures among the hundreds whom he has sent up for examination testifies to the excellence of his teaching. Capt. Milroy had it in mind to publish a new and up-to-date guide, but the state of his health has not permitted him to get it done.

CANTON POULTRY SHOW.

The list is now complete of the entries for the above show to be held on January 4. There are 181 entries and 44 classes. There is anticipation of a very successful show. Donations have been given by the following:

H.E. the Hon. Chaak Wong (the Civil Governor of Kwangtung), H.E. the Hon. Mook Wing Sun (the Military Governor of Kwangtung), General Lei Fook Lum, Mr. Nai Bong Ping (Chief of Police, Canton), The Kwangtung Agricultural Experiment Station, Mr. Wong Pik Yee, Mr. Chan Chun Man, Mr. Chan Lim Pook, Mr. Kung Yee Ting, Mr. Beatty, Kowloon Dairy Farm, Wing On and Tai Tung Co., Sincere Store Co., Nam Yuen Restaurant, Nam Yuen Tobacco Company, Chan Kwong Store. Most of the above names are of well-known Cantonese merchants who are taking a great practical interest in the show to make it a success.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. Ltd., Hongkong, 26th December, 1918:

From Address
Wabuku.....Tsuchida, 80 Eastgate
Nagasaki.....Chen Wokeo
Shanghai.....Tsungun
Shanghai.....No. 161 Wanchowton
Shanghai.....Shengtai
Shanghai.....Leung-Medien Street
Shanghai.....Chongchikman Leung, 22
Yungchingai
Nagasaki.....Tipwipow, 3rd Floor, 29
Des Vaux Road, 29
Kobe.....Leuytenshin Kenkeo
Shanghai.....Kwongcheungang
Tokyo.....Kanyebashi Matsubara
Hotel
Shanghai.....Szeousshan Tsapientee
Kobe.....Zeungang
Shanghai.....Layuking
Shanghai.....Leochowling China Mail
Shanghai.....Layuking South North
Hong Street
Kobe.....Kwongyuen Kwongyuen
Shanghai.....Suichong
Kobe.....Chongjoo Queens Road.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E.E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, 27th December, 1918:—

From Address
Ashang.....Ookrah Wia
Pona.....Singapore
Korinsky Girma.....Haiphong
Jay Zeames c/o Ameri
can Consul.....New York
Nakharutaro, Bai
chirjomara.....Keelung
Salon (two).....Sydney.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The Telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 8 p.m. yesterday:
Typhoon in about 115 deg Long. E. and 1 deg Lat. N. moving W.

A GERM DESTROYER.

THERE is no danger whatever from lock jaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MORSE SUBSCRIPTION GRUFFINS.

Another lot of 22 Subscription Gruffins for the Hongkong Jockey Club arrived in the Colony yesterday on the s.s. *Sinkiang* from Shanghai. They were all in fine condition and were drawn for by the members of the Jockey Club at the Jockey Club Stables last evening. Mr. T. F. Hough, Clerk of the Club, was in charge of the drawing, which resulted as follows:

No. Colour. Drawn by.
28—Brown.....Mr. R. Basso.
29—Bay.....Mr. Adams.
30—Grey.....Mr. M. H. Nemasee.
31—Chestnut.....Mr. A. D. Macdonald.
32—Chestnut.....Mr. E. Moller.
33—Grey.....Mr. A. M. I. Spence.
34—Bay.....Mr. C. P. Chater.
35—Black.....Mr. H. E. L. Dowling.
36—Brown.....Mr. P. C. Potts.
37—Black.....Mr. P. C. Potts.
38—Brown.....Mr. C. P. Chater.
39—Brown.....Hon. Mr. D. Lauchie.
40—Dun.....Mr. J. H. N. Mody.
41—Grey.....Messrs. Moller & Williamson.
42—Dun.....Mr. E. Moller.
43—Grey.....Mr. G. C. Moxon.
44—Dun.....Mr. L. E. S. Hodge.
45—Black.....Mr. J. H. N. Mody.
46—Grey.....Mr. E. Moller.
47—Skewbald.....Mr. Morton Smith.
48—Bay.....Mr. Williamson.
49—Chestnut.....Hon. Mr. D. Lauchie.

Altogether 48 Subscription Gruffins have now arrived. The one drawn two weeks ago by Mr. A. D. Macdonald died and so he was given an opportunity of drawing for another pony yesterday. There are eight more to come yet, and when these arrive the number required by the Jockey Club will be complete.

DOCKYARD CLUB DANCE.

The Naval Theatre presented a pretty scene last night on the occasion of a dance given by the Dockyard Recreation Club. The Theatre was very prettily decorated, but the most striking feature of the place was the old alleyway which had been transformed in corridor style with striking effect, being completely enveloped with red ensigns and bunting and nicely lit with electricity. The invitations issued must have been numerous as the spacious hall was filled, the first hour or two seeing more dancers on the floor than it could comfortably hold. However, this soon remedied itself, and tuncful music and excellent refreshments assisted with the other thorough arrangements which were made to ensure a successful dance. Among the many visitors were the Hon. Mr. Moller, Mr. V. G. Garner, Miss Garner, Paymaster A. Holborn, Naval Secretary, Commander and Mrs. Myburgh, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Neighbour, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kennett, and Mr. and Mrs. Leland Long. Mr. Timas at the piano, and Mr. Mumford, violin, discoursed music that suited the dance programme nicely. A hardworking committee under the President, Mr. W. C. Rodrey, besides making such complete arrangements for the dance, did everything necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. Messrs. H. Budden and V. Stannard carried out the duties of M.C. very efficiently.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY—COAST PORTS.

Mr. W. Nicholson's appeal to the Coast Ports for "Heather Day" contributions has been heartily responded to, the following being the amounts received, which are hereby acknowledged, viz:—

Foohow, per Mr. C. H. M. \$ 57.91
Swatow, per Mr. A. Mac Gowan 60.00
Fomoon, per Mr. F. E. Marshall £23.63 @ 9/4 137.28
Amoy, per Mr. J. S. Fenwick, £121.3.0 @ 9/4 711.33
Interest calculated to 31st December, 1918 1.70
\$ 958.22

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO OUR MANY FRIENDS,
OLD AND NEW,
A Happy and Prosperous New Year!
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,
P. M. WELLES,
Manager.

GRAND CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL
ON
WEDNESDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1919,
BY
MDME. YADWIGA ZALESKA,
Eminent Polish Pianist and Professor of Musical Academy in Petrograd
AND
MR. ARSENIS KIRILLOFF,
Famous Opera-singer.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S.
PRICES \$3, \$2 and \$1.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Full text of the King's Xmas message to the Forces was sent by the Secretary of State in London to the Officer Administering the Government. It reads:—

Buckingham Palace.
Another Christmas has come round and we are no longer fighting. God has blessed your efforts. The Queen and I offer you our heartfelt good wishes for a Happy Christmas and many brighter years to come. To the disabled, sick and wounded we send a special greeting praying that with returning health you may be comforted and cheered by the vision of those good days of peace for which you have sacrificed so much.

GEORGE R. I. LONG.
Yesterday His Excellency replied:—
Your telegram of December 24th. Their Majesties' Gracious Christmas message has been published and has been received with great pleasure—
Severn.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 8 of 1918, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Foreign Business on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo.
Hongkong, December 28, 1918.

NOTICE.

AS there are other firms in the Colony bearing the same name and style as that in which I am carrying on business, I hereby beg to notify the public that, in order to prevent misunderstanding and confusion, I have decided to change the spelling of Kung Tai & Co. to KOON TAI & CO.

LEUNG KOON TAI.

Proprietor.
4, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

MONDAY.

the 30th Dec., 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
Several Blue Serge dress lengths.
To be sold without reserve.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

(For account of the concerned).

FRIDAY.

the 3rd January, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHINESE PORCELAINS and CURIOS,
comprising:—
A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and white Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Peking Cloisonnes, Amber, Jadeites, Crystal and Agate Vases and Ornaments, etc., and a collection of Snuff Bottles.

Also.

Laquered Screens, Panels, Old Chinese Engravings and Kakemonos.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanah, Yangching, Kienlung and Tchow-wong Periods. Catalogues will be issued. On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1918.

NOTICES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.



INVITE A SPECIAL VISIT
TO THEIR NEW

Ladies'
Outfitting
Dept.

(FIRST FLOOR)

WHERE A VERY FINE
SELECTION OF
GOWNS, DRESSES,
BLOUSES,
COATS, SKIRTS,
UNDERWEAR, Etc.
ARE NOW ON SHOW.

The Latest Styles at Strictly Moderate Prices.

THE IDEAL GIFT

FOR THE CHILDREN.

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"RED BOY"

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Plays ordinary 10" Records in perfect tempo and tone.

PRICE \$15.00.

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COOKING STOVES

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BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

Old Tom Gin

PURITAN BRAND

PER CASE

DUTY PAID - - \$35

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA COLOMBO, INDIA Etc.

MARSEILLES & LONDON

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"MORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOYARA"	9th March	13th April	2nd May
"NELLORE"	28th March	30th April	10th May

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	10 January	27 January

SHANGHAI, MANILA, KOBE Etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai about
"DILWARA"	28th December	at Daylight

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Service
GENOA	Monthly service taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
SUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	
MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.	
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
SOURABAYA	Monthly direct service.
TSURU MARU	Tuesday, 21st Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUERLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ARABIA MARU

Saturday, 11th Jan., at 3 p.m.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SWAN YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BORNEO MARU, Thursday, 2nd Jan., at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

KALJO MARU, Monday, 30th Dec., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

FOR RANGOON & DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in connection with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAILS & CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAPAN.

BANRI MARU, on or about 2nd Jan.

BORNEO MARU, on or about 28th Jan.

HOKUTO MARU, on or about 10th Feb.

For JAPAN.

BANRI MARU, on or about 15th Feb.

BORNEO MARU, on or about 10th Mar.

HOKUTO MARU, on or about 28th Mar.

For freight of Passage apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THROUGH	TO
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Dec. 31, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipments at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 34.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For SINGAPORE & PENANG VAN WAREWICK, SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 p.m.

WAIHAIWAI & CHIFOO, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Dec. 31, Daylight.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 a.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Jan. 2, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Jan. 3, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Jan. 5, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Jan. 6, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Jan. 7, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Jan. 13, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Jan. 27, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Feb. 7, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Feb. 9, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Feb. 10, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Feb. 14, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Feb. 17, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Feb. 23, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Feb. 24, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Feb. 28, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Feb. 30, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Mar. 1, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Mar. 2, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Mar. 3, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Mar. 4, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Mar. 5, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Mar. 6, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Mar. 7, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Mar. 8, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Mar. 9, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Mar. 10, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Mar. 11, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Mar. 12, at Noon.

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SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Mar. 24, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Mar. 25, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Mar. 26, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Mar. 27, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Mar. 28, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Mar. 29, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Mar. 30, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Mar. 31, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Apr. 1, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Apr. 2, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Apr. 3, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Apr. 4, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Apr. 5, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Apr. 6, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Apr. 7, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Apr. 8, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Apr. 9, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Apr. 10, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Apr. 11, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, Apr. 12, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Apr. 13, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Apr. 14, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Apr. 15, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Apr. 16, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Apr. 17, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, Apr. 18, at 2 p.m.

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SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, Apr. 27, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, Apr. 28, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, Apr. 29, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, Apr. 30, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, May 1, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, May 2, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, May 3, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, May 4, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, May 5, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, May 6, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, May 7, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, May 8, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, May 9, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, MONDAY, May 10, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, May 11, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, May 12, at 2 p.m.

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SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, May 15, at Noon.

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SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, May 27, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, May 28, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, May 29, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, May 30, at 2 p.m.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS JUST ARRIVED:

Steel Ship Plates. Angles. Flat, Round and Square Bars. Copper and Brass Rods. Tubes. Sheets and Condenser Tubes. Galvanized & Black Iron Pipes. Plain and Corrugated Sheets and Shipchandlery Articles.

Prices on Application to

Established
1867

E. HING & CO.

Telephone No. 1116
No. 25, Wing Wo Street, Hongkong.

STOP PRESS CABLES.

(Editor's Service to the China Mail.)

ELECTION RETURNS.

LONDON, December 23.
Combined English Universities.
Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (C.) 959
Sir Martin Conway (E.U.) 777
J. Hobson (C.) 481
H. G. Williams (C.) 410
Two seats. Mr. Fisher was President of the Board of Education.

A LONG CONFERENCE.

LONDON, December 23.
A Havas message says that President Wilson went to the residence of M. Clemenceau at the Rue Franklin and had an interview lasting three quarters of an hour.

ALARMING TO VOYAGERS.

LONDON, December 23.
Rather alarming prospects for voyagers are contained in an interesting communication from the Prince of Monaco to the French Academy of Sciences, on the subject of mines, which if completely water-tight might shut about the Atlantic Ocean for twenty years. Routes should be indicated to minimise the risk. (Havas.)

WELL-EARNED LEAVE.

LONDON, December 23.
Leave for repatriated French prisoners captured before 1916 has been fixed at 60 days, with 45 days for those taken afterward. Others taken previously get the uniform period of 80 days.

SPAIN AND FRANCE.

LONDON, December 23.
A Havas message says that Count Romanones, after his arrival in Madrid from Paris, said he had reason to be pleased with his exchange of views with Allied representatives. Foundation had been laid for work on which the future of Spain depends.

FRENCH SENATOR DEAD.

LONDON, December 23.
A Havas message states: M. Surut, Senator for Ardennes, an intimate friend of M. Clemenceau, and formerly a manufacturer, died yesterday.

PARIS COAL SHORTAGE.

LONDON, December 23.
Some anxiety is felt by the Paris Municipal Authorities regarding the coal supply. In the past month 62,000 tons daily were received. Instead of the requisite quantity, only 8,000 tons is coming now. Only 20,000 tons are in stock. The Council decided to make urgent representations to M. Clemenceau on the gravity of the situation and the necessity of immediate measures.

PROPOSED INTER-ALLIED RAILWAY.

LONDON, December 23.
A Havas message states: At an inter-Parliamentary luncheon in Paris yesterday, at which Take Jonescu was a guest, they discussed a project for an inter-Allied railway from the Atlantic to the Black Sea.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

WHEN your child has whooping cough, be careful to keep the child from catching cold. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as may be required. This remedy will also quickly stop the cough and make it easier to expectorate. It has been used successfully in many epidemics and is a safe, reliable remedy for whooping cough. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

AN OLD-TIME ELEPHANT HUNTER.

In a volume entitled "The Recollections of William Finaghty, Elephant Hunter," 1864-1875 (Philadelphia and London: J. D. Lippincott Co.), are detailed the experiences of an old-time big game hunter, who was in his prime during the sixties and seventies, and was one of the first white men to hunt elephants in Matabeleland. His adventures, as elicited from himself and taken down by dictation, appear to have been rescued from oblivion more by good luck on the part of an admiring editor than by any intention of his own to write a book. We learn from the preface that this champion (who pretends to veil his identity under the initials "G. L. H.") when travelling in North-western Rhodesia discovered that a man in his service was a son of the old hunter, William Finaghty, who in 1913 was living on a farm, six miles from Bulawayo. Having heard much of his exploits, his fairly good health at the age of seventy, and his wonderful memory, he determined to pay him a visit and hear some of his adventures from his own lips. He found him "a very slight old man, with very white hair, and much weakened by many attacks of fever." But he loved to talk over old times, and was prepared to tell of some of the things he saw and did in those early days when Rhodesia was a part of savage South Africa, and when Matabele, and after him, Lobengula, held their cruel sway.

Bill Finaghty, as he was generally known to friends and acquaintances, had left Grahamstown early in 1864, when he was twenty-one years of age, and went up through the Free State, eventually making his way to the Vaal River. Here he met a local trader, Mr. E. Chapman, who, with another Englishman, Mr. W. Francis, was on his way with his waggon to Matabeleland. With them he joined forces and being a good horseman and a fair shot, he enjoyed unlimited sport amongst the herds of wildebeest, quagga, blesbok, and springbok, which then roamed that wild country in thousands. The experience gained on this his first trek determined him to follow the profession of an ivory-hunter, in the course of which during the next ten years he experienced some wonderful adventures and hair-breadth escapes. Here are a few examples:

"Our first trip was for elephants. We left the waggon all mounted in the early morning, and in the afternoon we came across four bull elephants. They bolted, and we set off in hot pursuit. I was the first to come up with them owing to the fact that my horse was in better condition. As a result, I bagged all four of them."

"We started the second week in January all down the Tati to where the Simbokie runs into the Shashi. We were rewarded with a marvellous sight. For at least a mile and a half the south bank was literally black with elephants. Keeping close to the herd, and carefully selecting my quarry, I brought down six bulls with successive shots, and then another cow."

"Travelling southwards to the Swewe River I was in the 'fly country' for fourteen days, and had a really good time. I shot fourteen bulls and eight cows. There were six elephants in the river, and they took not the least notice of my firing. I had four of them down before the others began to move. The fifth moved off somewhat too quickly for my liking, but eventually I brought him down, and was also successful in securing the sixth."

Here he remained for three years, and shot his finest tusker. The animal got away mortally wounded, but three days later was discovered by some bushmen quite dead.

The tusks weighed no less than 250lb., the heaviest ivory secured in any of my trips.

A little later we read:

"It was five months since I left Sheshong, and in that time I had shot fifty-three elephants, yielding approximately 3,000lb. weight of ivory. The value of this at 7s. per lb. would be £1,050, not a bad return for the half-year, exclusive of the value of a few hundred reins, whips, spurs, etc., which would fetch at least half-a-crown apiece and realise another £300. Continuing his journey down to the junction of the Shashi and Simbokie, Finaghty found elephants fairly plentiful, and had some profitable shooting, and it was here that he achieved his most remarkable exploit. His account of it is too long to be quoted here in full, but the hunter having found on examining his pouch that he had only four bullets there with one in the gun, set to work with his five bullets. The result is thus given in his own words:

"In fact, every one of my shots that day was effective, so that with five bullets I performed the unique feat of getting six elephants."

His luck with lions was equally extraordinary. On the Tati River on one occasion he and his companion stalked and fired simultaneously at an old giraffe, which was killed on the spot, and returning next morning to put him up they were treated to an amazing spectacle:

"There were at least ten to a dozen lions round the carcass; some were tearing away at the flesh, others lying down full to repletion. We watched them for a few seconds, and it really was a picture worth looking at. Then Francis fired at one of them, more to frighten them than anything else. I do not know whether he struck the one he aimed at; anyhow, they all cleared off."

On another occasion the camp was attacked by two lions. The horses stampeded, and one of them was chased by the lions and killed.

"Two hundred yards farther on I came to my beautiful horse lying dead. Jumping to the ground and examining the spot I could see that two lions had made the attack, and had apparently left their prey because of my arrival. A minute or two later one of them stood up in front of me about 60 yards away. I fired, and dropped him on his own spear, and loading again, walked slowly towards him. As I did so, another elephant close by, and, taking rapid aim, I also finished his account. Then we retraced our steps and had not gone far when we saw a lioness evidently of the same troop. Carefully working my way round I fired and broke her neck."

But this was not all. The party came unexpectedly upon a dead rhino, which had been wounded some days previously, and tearing at the carcass was a big lion.

"He stopped his meal and commenced to gaze steadily around him, but as he did so, I fired. The bullet tore the lungs to pieces; he gave one loud groan, and expired. I was still standing at the bush reloading when to my astonishment another lion made his appearance. He had evidently been inside the rhino, gorging himself to his heart's content in the soft interior. I promptly fired, and hit him. He made two huge leaps in the air, and then rolled over dead."

"It was already sundown, and some of the boys were gathering wood for camp, when one of them shouted:

"Lions!" and reported that he had seen two, pointing out the direction they had taken. The result is thus described:

"Taking the direction indicated, the boy following, I saw one of the pair (the male) about seventy yards

A STRANGE ORDER.

An extraordinary instance of official shortsightedness has just come to hand in respect of the showing of British war films in China. It will be recalled that these first came to the Far East in the charge of Mr. Bandman. There was an outcry against their being handled by any impresario and last year a small voluntary committee was formed to take charge of the films. There is no exaggerated compliment in saying that this committee has done its work exceedingly well. It has retained a special engineer who has shown the films before huge Chinese audiences in practically every province, even remote Kansu. At present he is showing the films in Szechuen with marked success. For propaganda work the committee's efforts have been invaluable. More than this they not only have cost the British Government nothing; there is a profit to hand over. Judge then of the committee's dismay when instead of the final films it has been expecting, showing the surrender of the German fleet, the British entry into Cologne and so forth, all putting the grand climax on the work of the past two years, it received an order to close up the business. Could ineptitude go further! Here is great and valuable work, costing the Government nothing and, as our outpost correspondents have frequently testified, producing great results among the Chinese. And it is to be stopped. One can only hope that representations in the right quarters may yet avert this egregious folly. (J. C. Daily News.)

away. I fired, and dropped him with one shot. The boy who had returned with me suddenly grew alert, and said he could hear the lioness culling. We waited silently, and then he drew my attention to a dim object about 100 yards away. I could not aim very accurately on account of the twilight, but I drew the trigger on the best aim I could take, and from the roaring that ensued it was obvious that I had wounded her. We went nearer and found that I had broken her backbone. This was the most eventful day of my life with lions."

It must be allowed that seven lions in a day was a most remarkable "bag," even with the best of luck; for in those far off times the hunter was shooting with an old percussion muzzle-loader, which, from his own description, used to behave very erratically, not to say dangerously, and it was a marvel that it did not cost him his life to use it. Here is his description of it:

"If I had had the breech-loader of to-day (1918) I hesitate to think of the number of elephants I could have shot. You sportsmen of to-day, just imagine what it was to carry all day in the blazing sun a heavy old muzzle-loader, with your powder loose in one jacket-pocket, a supply of caps in another, and your bullets in your pouch. Add to this that the gun kicked one's shoulder with as much force as the bullets struck the elephant, and you can believe me that it was no child's play. In fact, the recoil was so great that I was more than once knocked down by it, and on two occasions I was taken completely out of the saddle. My shoulder was literally black and blue after a day's elephant shooting."

And yet he lived to tell the tale in Bulawayo, and to contribute, or dictate, some of his experiences to the Rhodesian Journal. The editor who has now reproduced them in book form vouches for the 5th hunter's wonderful memory which he found confirmed by all who knew him. If full credence is to be given to all the stories told in this volume, the hero to have accomplished what he did with the weapons he used must have been a very remarkable man. The Field.

PEACE IN CHINA.

THE EVILS OF THE TUCHUN SYSTEM.

General Aoki has expressed the opinion that the Tuchun system should now be abolished, placing all administration in the hands of civil officials. He advocated dividing China into ten military districts, each having a corps or divisional headquarters centrally situated. General headquarters must be in the capital under the personal command of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces. The military authorities should not be allowed to interfere with the Administration and it should not be possible to move a single soldier without instructions from general headquarters.

General Aoki was confident that peace would be restored. He believed that it had been decided to hold a conference in Nanking. He believed also that Mr. Hsiang Hsiang's Party had arranged to hold a meeting in Shanghai simultaneously with a conference of representatives of provincial assemblies and educational and commercial bodies throughout China, which was being called for the purpose of discussing and elucidating difficult questions and ascertaining the views of the whole country. The party, by means of the press at its meeting, would in every way assist the conference, which it was thought would begin about the middle of January. After the conference the question of disbanding troops would require a large reorganisation loan from the powers.

General Aoki thought that the question of the Vice-Presidency would result in the election of a Southerner. The Anfu Club was disappointed over the non-election of General Tso Kun, but Mr. Liang Shih-yi's followers obviously thought that a Southern Vice-President was necessary.

It would take some time to restore peace and order everywhere, but the British and Japanese, who had the interests of China at heart, should do their utmost to help the peace movement, pointing out what was best for the interests of the country and people.

Baron Sakatani's appointment has been concluded as Financial Adviser. His salary is £1,000 per annum, and his agreement stipulates that his advice must be taken.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 23rd, 12h. 03m.—Warning to Hongkong: Northerly gale in Formosa Channel.

December 23rd, 12h. 10m.—No rain from Japan and Wladivostok. The typhoon has increased slightly to 10 m.p.h. at all reporting stations. The anticyclone has increased in intensity, and strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

The typhoon is probably filling up, but in the absence of returns from its vicinity this lacks confirmation.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 101.60 inches, against an average of 83.2 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 29th December:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. and N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa, Channel: North gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

G. W. JERNYAN, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Dec 23, 1918.

HONGKONG REGISTER

	Previous day	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.00	30.32	30.21
Temperature	84	80	80
Humidity	49	65	49
Direction of Wind	N	SW	N
Force	2	2	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Notes: Open at 7 a.m. Temperature on the 23rd-84° F. at 10 a.m. and 80° at 4 p.m. T. F. CLAXTON, Director, Hongkong Observatory, Dec 23, 1918.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Victoria Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1904-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamoot Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

December 29th to January 5th, 1919.

Time	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	Time	Height	Time	Height
29th	11.15	6.7	1.15	2.1
30th	10.55	6.7	1.15	2.1
31st	10.35	6.7	1.15	2.1
1st	10.15	6.7	1.15	2.1
2nd	9.55	6.7	1.15	2.1
3rd	9.35	6.7	1.15	2.1
4th	9.15	6.7	1.15	2.1
5th	8.55	6.7	1.15	2.1
6th	8.35	6.7	1.15	2.1
7th	8.15	6.7	1.15	2.1
8th	7.55	6.7	1.15	2.1
9th	7.35	6.7	1.15	2.1
10th	7.15	6.7	1.15	2.1

IF YOU WAKE UP

cross and depressed, with a coated tongue, a mean feeling in the head, a sense of feverishness or influenza, it is time you took

PINKETTES

the dainty little liver and bowel regulators which act as gentle laxatives. Try them to-night and see how fit you'll feel to-morrow.

Of medicine vendors everywhere, also at 60 cents the vital, post-free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 South Street, New York.

BILIOUS HEADACHE.

All that is needed is to correct the biliousness and the headache disappears. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and you will soon be as well as ever.

H CALWA H

THE CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

are the biggest wine growers in the world, having a capital of ten million dollars (gold).

They produce sound wines at a reasonable price, which compare very favourably with European products. Some very sound Mosels, Port, Hock, Claret, Sauterne and Chianti are now on sale.

SANDY MACDONALD (Scotch).

Our standing order to the distillers (Messrs. Alexander & Macdonald Ltd.) is—"Ship us all you can," and we argue further?

MONNETS XXX BRANDY.

Is the Brandy which is rapidly becoming known as the Premier Brandy in the Far East.

ALL THE ABOVE LINES ARE STOCKED BY

LANE, CHAWFORD & CO.

HASTINGS, HODGE & Co.

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

TEL. 188

COMMERCIAL.

THE SALT INDUSTRY.

As a result of the recent shortage of salt and the consequent high prices that have prevailed, various questions concerning this important, but very backward, industry have been brought more prominently before the public than usual. Nevertheless, it is surprising how very little is known, even among those who are actively engaged in the production of salt, of the possibilities this industry offers for the profitable investment of capital, if it is developed on modern scientific lines. Without attempting to trace the history of the industry, which by the way is a very ancient one, it will be sufficient to outline briefly here, the condition of the industry as it is at present, and then to indicate some of the developments which might be attempted if the necessary capital and technical knowledge is brought to bear on the subject.

The manufacture of salt is carried on at some fifty different points, dotted at short intervals, along the whole of the East Coast of the Madras Presidency. With one or two exceptions, the methods of manufacture in use are traditional and are handed down unchanged from generation to generation, so that it is not surprising to find that they are the most primitive imaginable and have remained wholly unimproved by the vast developments of modern science; also that the quality of salt produced is exceedingly bad, it being so heavily contaminated with dirt that it is, always of some shade of brown or grey in colour and never white, as it should be. Further, it is always moist and sticky, a defect which arises from the presence of magnesium chloride, one of the constituents of sea water. It is solely on account of these two defects that Madras salt finds no sale in Bengal and Burma, these two Provinces importing their supplies from very much further afield, at prices which even under normal conditions of freight would yield a very handsome profit to any concern which undertakes the manufacture of a suitable quality of salt in Madras. But it is in the development of the by-products of the industry that the most promising field for enterprise lies; they are very numerous and include salts of magnesium and potassium and also chlorine and bromine which are not only exceedingly important for industrial and agricultural purposes, but have hitherto

been obtained almost exclusively from Germany, where they are found in great abundance in the salt mines at Stassfurt. These substances are all to be found in the bitterns, or mother liquors, remaining after the removal of the common salt, and the quantity of bitterns that is annually run to waste in this Presidency amounts to more than a quarter of a million tons, so that it is no small quantity of valuable raw material that awaits being operated on.

The salts of magnesium are the sulphate and the chloride; the former (Epsom salt) is already being extracted on a small scale in this Presidency; the latter, however, has the wider application commercially, and would also serve as the raw material for the manufacture of chlorine and hydrochloric acid. Latterly it has been used largely in the manufacture of magnesium oxychloride or "Sorel Cement," a material which has many excellent qualities, which render it not only a very suitable flooring material but enable it to be used in the manufacture of artificial building stone, marble and ivory.

The potassium salts to be had from the bitterns are also the sulphate and the chloride. The former is indispensable as a manure and the latter is used as the basis for the manufacture of practically every other potassium compound that finds application in commerce. It is especially important, that every new source of potash should be exploited to the fullest extent, for at present Germany enjoys what is practically a monopoly of the world's supply, and since the lack of potash would virtually bring modern agriculture to a standstill, to leave the supply of potash in the hands of Germany would amount to leaving the control of the agriculture of the world in her hands. The position of bromine is hardly less important in the field of chemical industry than potash is in that of agriculture, and here, again, Germany practically supplies the whole world, her only rival being the United States. It seems possible that if the salt industry is developed on correct lines that India

could become a formidable rival not only to the United States but also to Germany in the production of this important substance, for the raw material (bitterns) is, as far as investigations at present carried out go, considerably richer in bromine than the residual liquors from the Stassfurt deposits. These mother liquors contain about 0.25 per cent. of bromine and even this very small percentage is found to be profitable to extract, whereas the bitterns from the salt works seem to contain from 50 to 100 per cent. as much again, and that in their natural condition, without any preliminary concentration. If the bitterns are first operated on for the recovery of magnesium and potassium salts, the mother liquors then left would be very much richer in bromine, and its extraction from these would be an undertaking of very considerable profit.

KUNG YIK COTTON CO.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., the General Managers of the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., state that, at a meeting of the Consulting Committee of this Company, held on December 20 at Shanghai, it was decided that the Shareholders should be recommended to apportion the balance as credit of Profit and Loss Account on 30th November, 1918, of Tls. 204,907.00, as follows:—

To pay a dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share on 75,000 Ordinary Shares	120,000.00
add to Special Reserves and Renewal Fund	5,000.00
create Cotton Flotation Fund	20,000.00
write off Plant and Machinery	32,000.00
write off Buildings	20,000.00
pay a Bonus to Staff	3,500.00
carry forward to new account	4,407.00
Tls. 204,907.00	

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Itches, Spots, Pimples, Bells, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

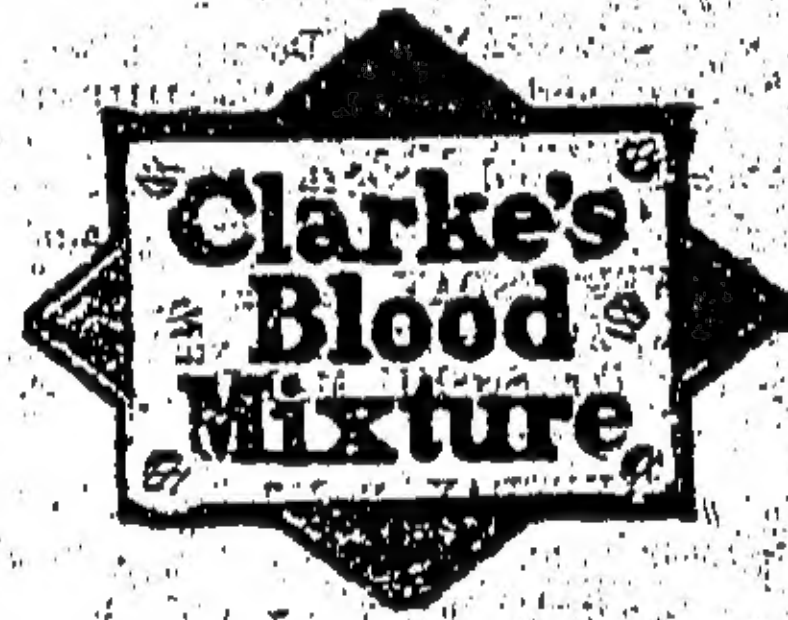
IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Swellings, and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of sleeping blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter, which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by restoring it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is evidenced by a most remarkable collection of unqualified testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet sent free.)



The World's Best Blood Purifier. CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Cuticura Produces Skin and Scalp Health

The daily use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment, does much to keep the skin clear and soft and the hair lustrous and glossy.

Send to nearest Dispensary or to H. F. Newberry & Sons, Ltd., 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

NOTICE

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to Hongkong and China. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in China the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It is especially effective in the treatment of DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA, and DYSENTERY.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It is especially effective in the treatment of FEVER, CROUP, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sole Manufacturers: H. T. DAVENPORT, LTD., London, E.C.

INTIMATIONS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.	
9.30 a.m. to 10.0 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. Every 10 minutes.	
11.0 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
11.30 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
1.0 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
2.15 p.m. to 3.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
3.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
4.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
5.0 p.m. to 6.0 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	

NIGHT CARS.

6.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
11 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.	

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. Every 10 minutes.	
11.0 a.m. to 12.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
12.0 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
3.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
4.0 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.	
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Road, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

No season tickets will be issued until further notice.

Notes on by Order or Comprehension order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Manager.

ASAHI BEER



Sole Agents: MITSUBI BUSHAN KAISHA.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, December 27, 1918.

On London	3/4
On demand	3/4
On 30 days sight	3/4
On 60 days sight	3/4
On 90 days sight	3/4
On 120 days sight	3/4
On 150 days sight	3/4
On 180 days sight	3/4
On 210 days sight	3/4
On 240 days sight	3/4
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On 330 days sight	3/4
On 360 days sight	3/4
On 390 days sight	3/4
On 420 days sight	3/4
On 450 days sight	3/4
On 480 days sight	3/4
On 510 days sight	3/4
On 540 days sight	3/4
On 570 days sight	3/4
On 600 days sight	3/4
On 630 days sight	3/4
On 660 days sight	3/4
On 690 days sight	3/4
On 720 days sight	3/4
On 750 days sight	3/4
On 780 days sight	3/4
On 810 days sight	3/4
On 840 days sight	3/4
On 870 days sight	3/4
On 900 days sight	3/4
On 930 days sight	3/4
On 960 days sight	3/4
On 990 days sight	3/4
On 1020 days sight	3/4
On 1050 days sight	3/4
On 1080 days sight	3/4
On 1110 days sight	3/4
On 1140 days sight	3/4
On 1170 days sight	3/4
On 1200 days sight	3/4

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 27th DECEMBER.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

Bank of China 725 b. 720 a. |

Bank of Communications 725 b. 720 a. |

Bank of India 725 b. 720 a. |

Bank of Japan 725 b. 720 a. |

Bank of Korea 725 b. 720 a. |

Bank of Persia 725 b. 720 a. |

Bank of Siam 725 b. 720 a. |

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Bank of the East 725 b. 720 a. |

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$10,000,000

Reserve Funds—\$1,000,000

Profit and Loss—\$1,000,000

Dividends—\$1,000,000

Interest on Deposits—\$1,000,000

Interest on Loans—\$1,000,000

Interest on Bonds—\$1,000,000

Interest on Stocks—\$1,000,000

Interest on Real Estate—\$1,000,000

Interest on Other Investments—\$1,000,000

Interest on Miscellaneous—\$1,000,000

Interest on Unclaimed—\$1,000,000

Interest on Other—\$1,000,000

Interest on Total—\$1,000,000

Interest on Average—\$1,000,000

Interest on Maximum—\$1,000,000

Interest on Minimum—\$1,000,000

Interest on Other—\$1,000,000

Interest on Total—\$1,000,000

Interest on Average—\$1,000,000

Interest on Maximum—\$1,000,000

Interest on Minimum—\$1,000,000

Interest on Other—\$1,000,000

Interest on Total—\$1,000,000

Interest on Average—\$1,000,000

Interest on Maximum—\$1,

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Center's Service to the China Mail)

(Continued from Page 1.)

EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

AUSTRALIAN ACTION.
MELBOURNE, December 16th.
 In the House of Representatives, Mr. D. Watt, said that the Commonwealth will act in close co-operation with the Imperial Government regarding the exclusion of German. The Government had requested the High Commissioner to secure portraits of some Australian prisoners returning from Germany to enable the people of Australia to judge the facts regarding enemy barbarities from photographs.

KMAS AT HOME.

ANTICIPATIONS OF A MEMORABLE WEEK.

LONDON, December 22nd.
 Though Turkey and sources and plum puddings non-existent owing to the lack of fruit this promises to be the heartiest Xmas in living memory.

With food restrictions relaxed there is an abundance of meat, and with plenty of money, the people, relieved of the war strain, are preparing to celebrate the festival as never before.

The soldiers of Britain are flocking to their homes on twelve days' leave, and thousands more are crossing the channel. Colonial and American are pouring in to London, nightingales.

Soldiers carrying Xmas trees on their shoulders and toys in their arms with holly in their caps stimulated the gaiety in the streets yesterday, when the shops, though prices were very high, did a record business.

London is so crowded that the hotels and lodgings are packed to overflowing. President Wilson's visit, with the Royal procession and the City Pageant, will stirring close a memorable Xmas week.

AMERICAN EX-AMEMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND.

New York, December 23rd.
 The death is announced of Dr. Walter Hines Page, American ex-Ambassador. Dr. Page was American Ambassador in London from 1913 till quite recently. He was a member of the firm of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. He was editor of The Forum (New York) from 1890-95, of the Atlantic Monthly (Boston) from 1895-99 and of the World's Work (New York) from 1900 to 1913.

MR. HARVEY DU CROS.

LONDON, December 22nd.
 The death is announced of Mr. William Harvey Du Cros.
 [Mr. Du Cros was a son of Edward Pierre Du Cros whose family, being of noble Huguenot descent, was driven from Montefiore in the Harwell and settled in Dublin in 1702. Mr. Harvey Du Cros founded the pneumatic tyre industry and has always largely interested himself in the development of the automobile industry. Once a noted athlete in Irish amateur circles, recent years had found him a very ardent motorist.]

BRITISH AREAS IN TIENTSIN.

Correspondence has taken place between the Council and the British Ministry relative to the administration of the British areas in Tientsin.

On December 2, the Chinese Mr. E. J. Cui wrote, with reference to the British areas in Tientsin, to the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs, asking for the return of the British areas in Tientsin to the Chinese. The British Ministry of Foreign Affairs has replied to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating that the British areas in Tientsin are not to be returned to the Chinese.

I would beg to draw your attention to the fact that the British areas in Tientsin are not to be returned to the Chinese. The British Ministry of Foreign Affairs has replied to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating that the British areas in Tientsin are not to be returned to the Chinese.

The supply of electric energy in the British areas in Tientsin is not to be returned to the Chinese. The British Ministry of Foreign Affairs has replied to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating that the British areas in Tientsin are not to be returned to the Chinese.

The water supply in the British areas in Tientsin is not to be returned to the Chinese. The British Ministry of Foreign Affairs has replied to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating that the British areas in Tientsin are not to be returned to the Chinese.

The question of the construction of a sewerage system in the British areas in Tientsin is not to be returned to the Chinese. The British Ministry of Foreign Affairs has replied to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating that the British areas in Tientsin are not to be returned to the Chinese.

The development of the Extra Municipal Extension area in the British areas in Tientsin is not to be returned to the Chinese. The British Ministry of Foreign Affairs has replied to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating that the British areas in Tientsin are not to be returned to the Chinese.

A statement of the consideration of the British areas in Tientsin is not to be returned to the Chinese. The British Ministry of Foreign Affairs has replied to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating that the British areas in Tientsin are not to be returned to the Chinese.

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CHINESE VISION OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

We clip this interesting letter from the North China Daily News—Your leader in today's paper curiously coincides with a conversation which I had with an intelligent Chinese gentleman yesterday. This friend said to me, "All the Chinese in Shanghai are greatly excited over President Wilson's speech on the fourteen principles on which peace is to be based."

I said, "Which of the fourteen principles is it in which you are particularly interested?"

"That," he said, "in which the President claimed that all territories alienated from their original owners must be restored."

"There is something like that in the speech," I replied, "but why should Chinese in Shanghai be excited about that?"

"He said, 'We have sent delegates to the peace conference; we are also one of the Allies. If this principle is carried into effect those parts of our territory taken from us should be returned to us.'"

"What parts do you refer to?" I inquired.

"There is Tsingtao, Hongkong and Formosa," he replied, "and in more remote times we possessed Siam and Burma. Why should not these be restored to China?"

I replied, "I rather think when President Wilson made his speech he was thinking of the European situation. He had no idea that a question of this kind was to be discussed at the peace conference."

"But," said my friend, doggedly, "the principle is there. The aim of the conference is to settle all questions that there will be no root of unrighteousness left from which a fresh war will spring. Is that not so?"

I admitted that I thought it was.

"Well," he said, "if Tsingtao is not restored to us, Japanese aggression in Shanghai will be like a thorn in our eyes and ulcer in our flesh. As soon as we are strong enough we shall declare war on Japan and take it from her. If this question is not settled now, will it not be leaving behind a cause of future war?"

I had to admit there was something in what he said but suggested that a claim to Burma and Siam would be received with some astonishment at the peace conference.

"Well," he said, "Burma and Siam did once belong to us. Why should they not be restored?"

"There is another question the conference would have to discuss, and that is, Had you any right to these places when you did possess them? Burma and Siam are not Chinese territory. The inhabitants are not Chinese; they don't speak Chinese nor write Chinese characters. Siam is an independent nation and sent a contingent to fight with the Allies in the war in Europe. Do you suppose the peace conference is likely to cancel the independence of Siam and put it under the Government of China?"

He admitted that was not likely but demanded to know why Tsingtao and Formosa should not be returned. To spare my feelings, knowing I am British he did not say Hongkong.

I parried the question saying, "According to your statement those places are to be restored to the original owners. Who were the original owners of Formosa?"

He said, "We were."

I said, "It seems to me that I have heard that the Chinese never even conquered Formosa. You only owned the strip of low land lying along the coast and waged an incessant war with the aborigines in the interior who hated the Chinese settlers with an undying hatred. If Formosa is to be given back to the original owners don't you think it will have to be returned to the aborigines?"

"Oh," he said, "you can't go back as far as that. If you take up an old question like that China may be said not to belong to the Chinese. There must be a limit to the time during which restitution may be claimed."

I admitted the truth of this contention pointing out that if it were not granted the redskins might claim that America should be returned to them as the 'original owners' and then asked, "But what will your delegates say if at the peace conference there should appear representatives from Tibet who will claim that the Chinese should return Tibet to them? Or Manchuria who will claim that you should evacuate their territory, and Manchuria will ask that the three Eastern Provinces should be restored to them and be again known as Manchuria?"

He said, "We would not discuss a foolish question like that."

I pursued the question and said, "But what justification do you suppose your delegates would put forward for Chinese administration of those Dependencies?"

"I never heard," he replied, "that any of the Powers offered any justification for seizing any of their colonial possessions."

"Nevertheless," I replied, "they do justify their actions. If America were asked why she occupies the Philippines she would point to the fact that before her administration of the Islands began Manila was the most dreaded port in the Far East. That scarcely a ship touched at it but some of the crew died of yellow fever. The Americans sent a commission, which investigated the cause of the disease, found it was due to malaria caused by mosquitoes breeding in the filthy cesspools in the town. They cleaned up the cesspools, exterminated the mosquito and abolished malaria, thus saving the lives not only of sailors but of thousands of natives who died of the disease every year. They also established schools, opened up communications and made the islands healthier, happier and more civilized than ever they were before. That is America's justification for being in the Philippines."

NOTICES.

PATENT ROOFINGS.

"A-B-C" BRAND

"PAGODA" BRAND

WATERPROOF WEATHERPROOF GUARANTEED.

SAMPLES & ESTIMATES FROM

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.,
1, Chater Road. Phone 1500.

Just Received ex s.s. Tamba Maru

KING'S CHOCOLATES.

QUEEN'S CHOCOLATES.

PRINCESS CHOCOLATES.

OPERA CHOCOLATES.

MILK CHOCOLATES.

In fancy boxes wrapped in tin foil.

RUSSIAN TOFFEE, BUTTER SCOTCH.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 298.

THE RED WING ENGINE HAS

MANUFACTURED FOR THE

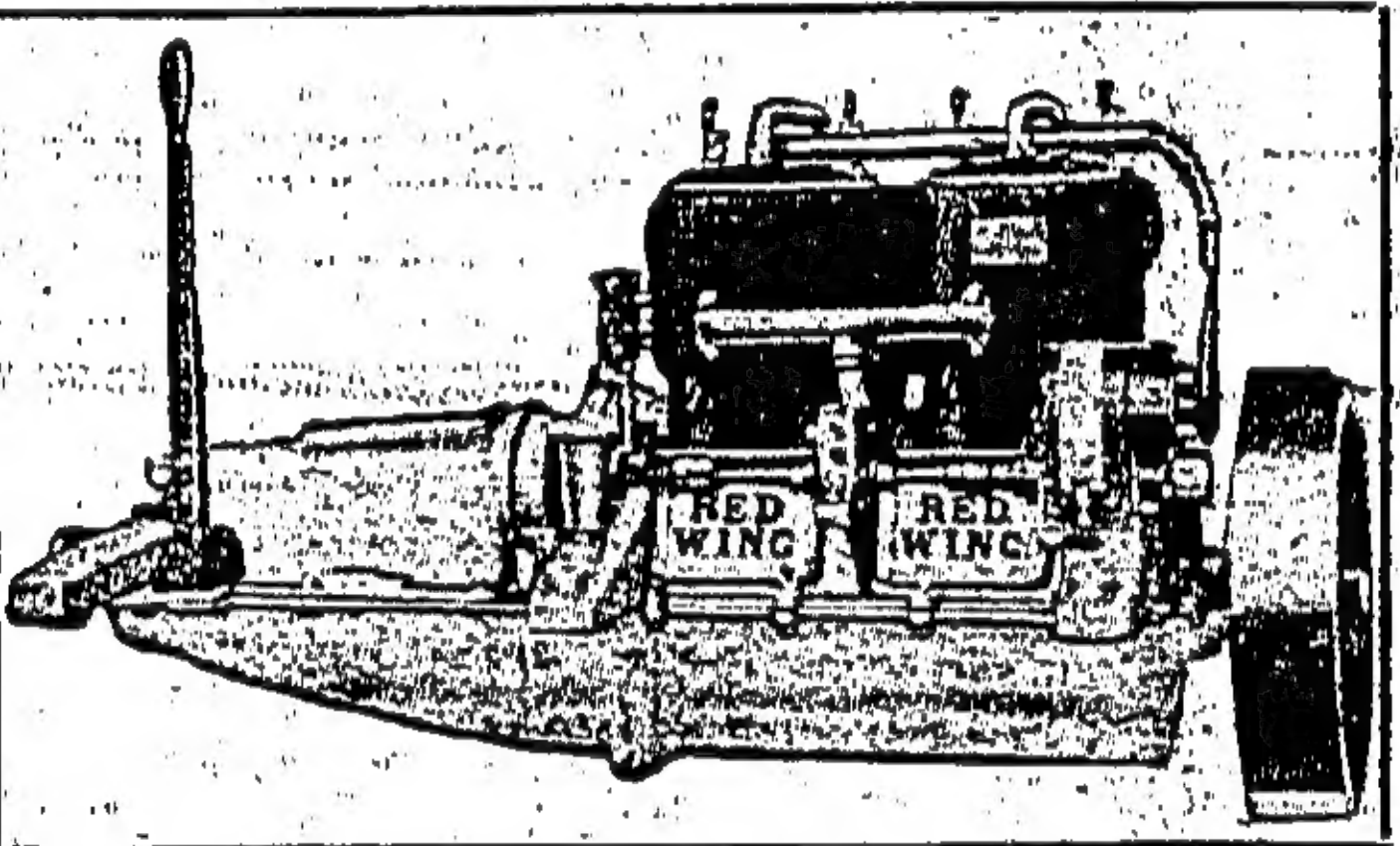
PAST 17 YEARS, IT IS THEREFORE

NOT A NEW AND UNTRIED PRODUCT.

IT HAS STOOD UP DAY IN AND DAY OUT

IN THE SEVEREST SERVICE, WHICH THE

MANY THOUSANDS IN USE WILL TESTIFY.



THE RED WING MOTOR.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SUPPLY

ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE RED WING

MOTOR OR TO GIVE A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF WHAT THE MOTOR CAN DO.

SOLE AGENTS—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

NEW LEATHER SUPPLY.

"If Britain were asked to justify her occupation of Egypt she would show that before she took over the administration the country was poor, the native down-trodden and ignorant. That by her irrigation works she has multiplied the productivity of the land; by her school system she has raised the status of the fallen and by her justice she has abolished oppression. That is Britain's title to the occupation of Egypt."

"But," he said, eagerly, "I hear that the Egyptians want you to restore to them their liberty."

I said, "I like to hear you say restore. Do you know that Egypt has a history reaching back 5,000 years and never during that long period has she been free from the rule of tyrants? Indeed until schools were established under the British regime the language did not contain the word 'liberty.' Every idea of the Egyptian peasant has of liberty and equality has been learned from his foreign teachers. The fact that the Egyptian to-day desires liberty and civilization is tribute to the value of the education we have given him."

My friend said, "I think that is true."

"Well," I said, "if the Tibetans come to the peace conference and the Mongolians ask the Chinese delegates to say what schools China has established in Mongolia and Tibet; what railways and telegraphs you have laid down or in what way you have administered those territories has benefited the inhabitants, what do you suppose they will say?"

He said, "That would be a difficult question to answer."

"Still more," I proceeded, "if these people were to say that the Government of China is one of the worst in the world; that the Mandarins who administer justice are incompetent and corrupt, that the military officials are rapacious and violent, that the soldiers are undisciplined and truculent, that robberies are rampant and unpunished and that justice is for the most part unobtainable, could your delegates deny it?"

"I am afraid," he said, "they could not. Our own papers say the same things every day."

"Well," I said, "in these circumstances do you think it is worth while to go to the conference and ask that Siam and Burma should be 'restored' to China?"

"No," he said, "I am afraid not. Goodbye, I will see you again."

YOU POSSIBLY READ PERIODICALS. YOU PROBABLY READ BOOKS. YOU CERTAINLY USE STATIONERY.

It is to satisfy your requirements that we pay rent, rates, taxes and other incidentals.

WILL YOU NOT GRANT US THE PRIVILEGE OF YOUR CUSTOM?

BREWSTER & CO.,

Tel. No. 698. 23, Queen's Road Central.

POST OFFICE.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The General Post Office will be open on Wednesday the 1st and Thursday the 2nd January from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be no collection and no delivery of ordinary correspondence each day as on Sunday.

There will be a delivery of registered correspondence at 9 a.m. on the 2nd January.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the holidays.

The district offices will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. except Kowloon which will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery from all district offices at noon.

Telegraphic Communication with Wagon Lightships is interrupted from 7.50 p.m. Nov. 28.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Gurney, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No official letter addressed to Aden, Akaba or Mombasa in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of China, Vietnam, Travise Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erzerum, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Kismayu have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per DILWANA, 28th Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

MONDAY, 30th December.
 Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO MARU, 30th Dec, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 31st December.
 Swatow and Bangkok—Per HUPHE, 31st Dec, 8 a.m.
 Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 31st Dec, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 1st January.
 Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOKHU MARU, 1st Jan, 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 2nd January.
 Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 2nd Jan, 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, 4th January.
 Shanghai and North China—Per KAIKONG, 4th Jan, 2 p.m.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

27th DECEMBER, 1918.
 SAN NAM HOI, Chi, 427 tons from West River, Capt. Lewington, Fat Hing Co. wharf.

CHUN CHEUNG, Chi, 235 tons, from E. C. Wan, Capt. Xavier, Wo King wharf.

TOTO MAHL, Jap, 1,164 tons, from Sourabaya, Capt. Nakai, Y.S.K., Quarry Bay wharf.

NAM WAN, Port, 270 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Bosta, Tai Fung Co. wharf.

ROCK MING, Chi, 367 tons, from Wuchow, Capt. Woo, Sai Hing wharf.

HOSEI MARU, Jap, 1,888 tons, from Milke, Capt. J. Fujimoto, M.B.K., R22.

TAI MING, Brit, 237 tons, Wuchow, Capt. Williams, Y.S.K., wharf.

SHINSEI MARU, Jap, 1,208 tons, from Daka, Capt. Takase, Suzuki & Co., B10.

SINKIANG, Jap, 1,816 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Eedy, E. & S. Douglas wharf.

CLEARANCE.

27th DECEMBER, 1918.
 ROTONIA, Brit, noon, for Hongkong, Bowman.

GANGES MARU, Jap, 10,30 a.m., for Manilla via Singapore, O.S.K.

LOONGSANG, Brit, 3 p.m. for Manilla, J.M. & Co.

HAIYAN, Brit, 1 p.m. for Poochow via Canton, D.S. Co.

SHUN CHEUNG, Chi, 12 noon, for K.O. Wan, via Measu, Wo King Co.

W.O. SAN, Jap, 12 p.m. for Canton, J.M. & Co.

YUKOHAMA, Jap, 4 p.m., for Yokohama via J.M. & Co.

SIN KIANG, Brit, 6 p.m. for Canton, B. and S.

28th DECEMBER.

KWONGTIAH, Chi, 6.30 a.m. for Shanghai.

WAI SHING, Brit, 10.30 a.m. for Bangkok via Hong Kong, J.M. & Co.

YUEN SHI MARU, Jap, 10 a.m. for Yokohama, Y.S.K.

YUNG SHING, Chi, 8 a.m. for Saigon, Chong Chong.

KWEI WAI CHI, 7 a.m. for Tourane and Quibon, Wei Hing.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

CORONET THEATRE.

Dec. 28th, 29th, 30th & 31st,
9.15 p.m. Performance.

"THE WALLS OF JERICHO"

in 5 parts.

MAX LINDER

"MAX WANTS A DIVORCE"

BRITISH GAZETTE—No. 482.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28th, & MONDAY, Dec. 30th,
at 4.30 p.m.

"JACK AND BEANSTALK"

HONGKONG THEATRE.

25th, 26th & 27th December.

SEE MARY PICKFORD

in

"LUNCHON THE CRICKET"

Paramount Photo-Play in 5 parts.

also Various Comies.

WEDNESDAY 25th, Xmas Matinee at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 27th, Matinee at 5.15 p.m.

showing:—"MY LOVE DOES NOT DIE" drama 8 parts.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

IN THE MURRAY PARADE GROUND.

By kind permission of the Military Authorities and by
Courtesy of the Committee of St. Andrew's Society.

FRIDAY, 3rd JANUARY, at 9 p.m.

Popular Prices:—Ladies --- \$2. Gents --- \$3.
WAR BOND TICKETS TO BE GIVEN AS PRIZES.

Two Bands in Attendance.

NETT PROCEEDS TO WAR CHARITIES.

FANCY DRESS OPTIONAL.

Tickets to be had at MOUTRIE & Co.

Late Trains 12.30 and 1 a.m.

Late Ferry to Kowloon 1.15 a.m.

Refreshments will be supplied by CAPE WISEMAN.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr D. Abraham

Mr J. J. Joseph

Mr J. J. Joseph

Mr J. J. Joseph

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